Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES.

A comprehensive catalogue of books on arithmetic published before 1501 A. D. is in active preparation by K. A. **Peddie**, who has published other scholarly bibliographical works. This catalogue will supplement D. E. **Smith**'s well-known *Rara Arithmetica* (Ginn & Company) and **De Morgan**'s *Arithmetical Books from the Invention of Printing.* Subscriptions at 1 £ 1 s. are desired to insure publication; address Grafton and Co., Coptic House 7 and 8, London W. C. 1.

In *Science,* September 30, 1921, attention is called to a bibliography of the theory of relativity that is being compiled by F. E. **Brasch**, now chief librarian at the J. J. Hill Reference Library, St. Paul, Minn. The aim is to make the bibliography as extensive and complete as possible, each entry to include not only author, title, source, and date, but also a short abstract, note, or review indicating the principal idea the author has conveyed. It would seem desirable to have this bibliography published, but at the time of the notice in *Science* no provision had been made for this.

Father J. G. **Hagen**, the gracious director of the Observatory of the Vatican, has almost ready the manuscript for the fourth volume of his *Synopsis der höheren Mathematik* of which volumes 1–3 were published in Berlin (Dames), 1891–1905. The older members of the American Mathematical Society will recall with pleasure Father Hagen's presence at their meetings.

Four of the seven volumes of **Paul Tannery**'s *Mémoires Scientifiques* have already appeared (Toulouse, E. Privat), the fourth volume, *Sciences exactes chez les Byzantins,* in 1920. Professors **Zeuthen** and **Heiberg** have been the editors. Since Zeuthen's death Professor **Gino Loria** has acceded to Madame Tannery's request to take his place as an editor.

Professor **Loria** is preparing the manuscript for a third volume of his work on algebraic curves, *Spezielle algebraische und tranzendente ebene Kurven, Theorie und Geschichte* (Teubner, Berlin, 1910–1911). It is to deal with gauche curves.

We have already made note of several institutions which have collected mathematical papers, published by members of their faculty (*1921,* 177). In 1920 was published the first volume of *Publications de L'Institut de Mathématiques de l'Université de Strasbourg.* It contained four memoirs by M. **Fréchet**, H. **Villat**, A. **Véronnet**, and G. **Valiron**. The first of these memoirs was originally published in *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society.* The second volume of the *Publications* was for 1921, and was published in May, 1922. Only 25 copies each of volumes 1 and 2 were published.

With the first number of the *Journal de Mathématiques pures et appliquées* (Liouville) for 1922 a new series (the ninth) commences under the direction of Jordan's successor, H. **Villat**, professor at the University of Strasbourg. The number contains a portrait of Jordan and an obituary notice by Villat (see *1922,* 139), who, it will be remembered, was the editor of the large volume of the proceedings of the Strasbourg Mathematical Congress. Villat is also to be director of the *Nouvelles Annales de Mathématiques* which is to start again in

October, 1922. The second number of the *Journal*, published in May, is about double the size of the first number and is entirely devoted to papers on relativity.

That interest in the applications of mathematics to commercial and professional work has been further stimulated in France by the war is evidenced by the number of recent books dealing with such subjects. For example, one lesser publisher (Dunod, Quai des Grands-Augustins 47 et 49, Paris) alone lists, among others, recent books with the following titles: *La culture générale des jeunes gens se destinant à l'industrie; Les mathématiques de l'élève ingénieur,* Part I (1920); *Effets gyroscopiques et méthodes vectorielles* (1920); *Les mathématiques de l'ouvrier moderne,* 2 volumes; *Trigonometrie rectiligne* (1920); *Dessin industriel. Cours pratique de projections* (1919); *Traité de dessin géométrique* (1919); *Cours de comptabilité* (1920); *Notions sommaires de comptabilité industrielle* (1920), *Cours élémentaire de méchanique industrielle* (three volumes, 1919–1920); *Comptabilité commerciale* (two volumes, 1918–1920); *Les calculs commerciaux et financiers* (in press). Few of these would be of practical service in this country and for this reason no mention of author, paging, or prices need be made.

ARTICLES IN CURRENT PERIODICALS.

Annali delle Università Toscane, new series, volume 4, fasc. 2, 1919: "Sulle curve piane algebriche che ammettono una curva data come prima polare" by G. Albanese, 33–41—Volume 5, fasc. 8, 1920: "Sulla moltiplicazione delle serie" by U. Dini, 253–274.

Isis, volume 4, no. 1, 1921: "Different types of mathematical history" by G. A. Miller, 5–12; "Note on the Fahrenheit scale" by F. Cajori, 17–22; "Introduction to the history and philosophy of science (preliminary note)" by G. Sarton, 23–31; "The principle of symmetry and its applications to science and to art" by G. Sarton, 32–38 [Discussion of ideas of F. M. Jaeger, D'A. W. Thompson, T. A. Cook, J. Hambidge, D. W. Ross]; "*Encyclopédie des Sciences mathématiques pures et appliquées*" by G. Sarton, 39–40 [Protest against the slowness of this publication]; Reviews of: J. Ruska, "Zur ältesten arabischen Algebra und Rechenkunst" (*Sitzungsberichte der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-historische Klasse,* pp. 1–125, 1917) by L. C. Karpinski, 67–70; P. Boutroux, *Les Principes de l'Analyse Mathématique,* tome second (Paris, 1919) by J. M. Child, 96–107; L. E. Dickson, *History of the Theory of Numbers,* volume 2, by J. M. Child, 107–108; H. Wieleitner, *Geschichte der Mathematik* (II. Teil, II. Hälfte) by D. E. Smith, 109.

Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society, volume 13, October, 1921: "Some pitfalls in the theory of groups" by G. A. Miller, 161–165—December: "On a certain theorem in geometry" by F. H. V. Gulasekharam, 210–218; "Mathematics in India, then and now" by V. Sankaran, 219–224 (to be continued) ["It is a characteristic of the present times in India that we feel as if we have been shut out from all knowledge of the glories of this ancient land in the palmy days of yore. The cry is now 'Look back into your past history and you will learn more than what you can by merely studying what you are taught in schools.' In every department of knowledge this looking back into the past is necessary. We have begun to realize how advanced our fore-fathers were in the study of the Humanities, Political and Social Sciences, Arts and Philosophy. It is therefore, but natural to expect that in other departments of knowledge also, they should have reached a tolerably high standard of advancement and efficiency."]; "Interference method in astronomy" by T. P. Bhaskara Sastri, 230–231.

Journal de Mathematiques pures et appliquées, 8th series, volume 4, fasc. 4, 1921: Statement by C. Jordan (who has since died), on retiring from the active management of this Journal after 35 years of service; announcement of memoirs to be published in the near future, insert 1–4; "Integral solutions of the equation $\xi^2 + \eta^2 = \zeta^2$ in the quadratic realms of rationality" by H. Hancock, 327–341—9th series, volume 1, fasc. 1, 1922: "Camille Jordan," insert I–IV (see *1922,* 138).

Mathematics Teacher, volume 15, March, 1922: "The psychology of the equation" by E. L. Thorndike, 127–136; "Reaction vs. radicalism in the teaching of mathematics" by G. W.